

Today

Where's Class Hatred?
Two German Reporters.
One Italian Hero.
Courage 2,000 Years Old.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.
You have heard about class hatred, struggle between capital and labor, etc.

You have heard some with money say, "The masses are unreasonably opposed to wealth." Hear the other side.

Henry Ford has money, more ready cash than any man, except one or two.

He hasn't as much piled up as some, hasn't been at it long. But he has a comfortable income of twenty or twenty-five millions a year.

Does that arouse class hatred and make the people oppose him? It does not.

In Michigan it was suggested that Ford might run for United States Senator. Immediately one of the great parties nominated him. Then the other party nominated him. Democrats and Republicans both chose him as a candidate—neither stopping to ask what he was.

How do you explain it?
Easily. Ford made his money this way. He kept constantly reducing the price charged the public for his product, and constantly increasing the wages paid to his men.

Why he should want to go to the Senate is hard to guess. But he will go, and there is a lesson in his going.

He might take it into his head to run for President of the United States. If he should, important candidates would have reason to worry.

A German reporter describes the Kaiser as he stood watching the work of his gun the other day—"he was in radiant health, bronzed and bright-eyed."

So far so good.

Another German reporter described at about the same time what he saw in an asylum for poor children in Germany.

All the children were skin and bone, for lack of food. Six lay on the ground, dead of starvation.

The Kaiser, bronzed, bright-eyed, "radiant"—and his six sons all the same. Ninety per cent of all the children in Germany half starved, thousands of them literally starved to death. The Germans are worried to constipation they find in the description of their radiant, bright-eyed Kaiser.

Do you keep track of the fighting Italians? Rizzo, Italian sailor, was in command of a small motorboat with ten men and good-sized torpedoes. They saw a great cloud and knew it meant the coming out of the Austrian battle fleet—gigantic battleships, torpedo boats, swift destroyers. The battleships carried on their decks boats equal to the one commanded by Rizzo. Which way did he go?

He turned his boat toward that collection of battleships and destroyers. He shot the ugly destroyer's line, launched his torpedo, destroyed one of the greatest Austrian dreadnaughts—with its crew of two thousand men—then back through the destroyers and escaped, stopping his pursuers with a depth charge, nicely calculated.

Rizzo, thirty years old, is a typical Italian, and what he does is not "luck."

Before the recent exploit he entered an Austrian harbor, cut eight steel wire cables to get in, sank one great battleship—the Wien—put another out of commission and came home. When you see any of the Italians that have done such splendid work helping to build up this country, HONOR THEM.

They belong to the race that has been doing things, as Rizzo does them, for more than two thousand years.

A Rizzo fights in his little boat, as Caesar fought on horseback without a saddle before the year one, and Lucullus before him, and hundreds of thousands of wonderful Roman and Italian heroes before and since.

Great is the Italian race, and lucky we and the allies to include Italy in our numbers.

What will our friends, the professional Republican politicians, invent for a vote-getting war cry in 1920—or this coming fall?

They were proud of their "full dinner pail" cry. The Democrats have gone farther.

The workman's motto is no longer, "The full dinner pail," but "The full bank account."

What can the Republicans invent in this election?

Sometimes truth and perceptive phrase comes from the mouths of babes and sucklings. Sometimes it comes from the mouths of Wall street writers. One of the best known of the Wall street men has recently assured the public that "price fixing is about to end."

Good Old Judge Law of Supply and Demand is to rule and decide. If one man has it and another man wants it, let the man who has it and the man who wants it fight it out about the price.

A very interesting suggestion. If it happens, there will be troubles in this country that will surprise the law of supply and demand and a good many other institutions.

WEATHER:

Fair and continued cold today and tomorrow; tomorrow fair, slowly rising temperature. Temperature at 5 p. m., 62.11 degrees cooler than June 15 for last thirty years.

NUMBER 10,560.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1918.

[Closing Wall Street Prices.]

PRICE TWO CENTS.

GEN. MARCH ANNOUNCES 800,000 TROOPS SAFELY OVER

RESTORATION OF WOUNDED BIG PROBLEM IN U. S. TODAY

"Not Charity—But a Chance," Is What Invalid Soldiers Want, Says Pamphlet Which Backs Great Work.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.
(Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post Company.)

Reconstruction seems to most people an after-the-war term, but applied to the wounded and the disabled, it is the most pressing necessity of the hour for the American soldiers, who already have been permanently injured on the western front.

There made its appearance therefore today, a publication, edited by the office of the surgeon general of the army and published by the American Red Cross, which will attempt to set before the people of the United States their duties and obligations to the veterans of the war.

Carry On is the title of the magazine, which will be sent broadcast to manufacturers and employers, hospitals and educational institutions, in fact every agency of civil life to which it is necessary to explain just what must be done to recover for industry and society the maimed soldier.

Outlines Purpose.
Surgeon General Gorgas outlines in the preface the purpose of the educational movement thus:

"The medical department of the army will 'carry on' in the medical and training treatment of the disabled soldier until he is cured or as nearly cured as his disabilities permit. We shall try to do our part in his restoration to health efficiently with the belief that the wounded and sick soldiers shall have the opportunity to return to civil life capable of pursuing a career of usefulness. This will enable him to enjoy the freedom and happiness afforded by world-wide democracy for which he has given his all."

The magazine which is edited by Lieut. Col. Casey Wood, U. S. A., of Chicago, with the assistance of Capt. Arthur H. Samuel, U. S. A., of Hartford, Conn., is made up of contributions by well-known writers who have enlisted in the cause of reconstruction. There are many misunderstandings to clear away. Some people, for example, imagine that it is their duty to be generous to the war wounded by giving them money. This is exactly what they are not to do, as it does not teach self-reliance.

Re Charity Wanted.
"Not charity—but a chance," is the way Herbert Kaufman puts it in one of the principal articles, and he adds: "We, the Stay-at-Homes, the sons and brothers of scarred and maimed men sacrificing their persons, writhing in agony for our sakes—mangled in defense of our liberties and liberties—holding the gate against barbarism—we must be reconstructed, too—must reconstruct our impulses, must learn to measure the worth of a fellow by his enterprise and capacity, and give him the preference at every post and in every engagement—if he can deliver the goods. A civilization that won't do its duty by its defenders isn't worth fighting for—prepare to prove it." (Continued on Page 5, Column 5.)

LOST AND FOUND

\$100.00 Reward and No Questions Asked.

Lost: A gold and platinum bag, lost either in Hotel Washington Hotel and Belasco Theatre, name and address engraved inside bag. Return to Times office and receive reward. 1-19

BAR PIN—Gold, of 2 army buttons, engraved on back "AGNES." Liberal reward. Apartment 25, 1111 OGDON, Florida, ave. and 20th st. 1-19

(Continued on Classified Pages.)

RECONSTRUCTING OUR DISABLED SOLDIERS

(Copyright, 1918, by John T. McCutcheon.)



After the civil war the government gave the disabled soldiers a pension, said "Thanks and Good-By," and then let them worry along through life the best way they could.



The present program is more enlightened. The men who now go to fight for their country know that if they come home disabled the government will employ every means known to modern science and surgery to reconstruct them physically, as well as train them in some useful vocation suited to their capabilities. They will be equipped to become useful citizens, instead of helpless pensioners.

STAR GOLFERS IN BIG MATCH TODAY TO AID RED CROSS

Today is Red Cross golf day for Washington. With four of the greatest players in the world competing at the Columbia Country Club in a benefit exhibition match, added features of tennis, special contests, an air flight exhibition, a concert by the Camp Meigs Band, and novel stunts, all records for attendance are expected to be broken.

Charles Evans, Jr., of Chicago, open and amateur golf champion; James Barnes, of Colorado, Western champion, and rated as the foremost professional; Walter C. Hagen, of Rochester, runner-up to Barnes, and Fred McLeod, former titleholder and home professional at Columbia, are the principals in the big match. Play started this morning for eighteen holes, and will continue during the afternoon.

Large Galleries.
One of the largest galleries ever in attendance at a match was on hand when the cracks teed off this morning. Every car from the city brought its full quota of spectators.

Washington is out in force, and for the afternoon round it is expected that the largest crowd that ever saw a match will be on hand.

Columbia's committee has worked hard and unceasingly to make the affair a success. The course was never in better trim. The players have paid their own expenses to make the day one to be remembered in the golfing annals of Washington.

Harnes arrived yesterday morning. He is fit. It is the twenty-first exhibition for the Red Cross that the

WHAT WILL HAPPEN AND WHEN AT THE RED CROSS GOLF TOURNAMENT TODAY

Program of Red Cross Day events at Columbia Country Club today. Everyone in Washington invited. Admission is free, but everyone will be given an opportunity to contribute to the Red Cross.

The program will last until dark, so even late comers will be well repaid for the trip.

1:00 p. m.—Concert by Camp Meigs Band.

1:30 p. m.—Demonstration of use of clubs by Evans and the other champions.

2:00 p. m.—Start of afternoon round. Motion pictures of gallery and notables.

5:00 p. m.—Arrival of New York-Washington airplane with special mail and demonstration of flying over grounds.

6:30 p. m.—All-star tennis match. Concert by Camp Meigs Band.

All-day driving competition for Evans' driver, and many other special features.

ANGELUS TO RING FIRST CALL FOR PRAYER JUNE 23

Promptly at noon on June 23 Washington's war-time Angelus will ring as a community signal for prayer for "Victory and Peace."

This has been determined upon by the Citizens' Angelus Committee which held a meeting last night to complete the details of the daily prayer plan.

The date was determined after an interesting and spirited debate principally among the clergymen present, after Dr. Wallace Radcliffe had urged upon the committee the importance of starting the Angelus on a Sunday.

"Upon a Sunday," said Dr. Radcliffe, "preachers in every pulpit will be delivering sermons at 12 o'clock. At noon, if every preacher will stop for a moment in his discourse, to offer the first of the community prayers, the effect will be such as to gain the attention of tens of thousands of church people, and in this way the Angelus custom will get a start which otherwise it could not have."

Date Adopted.
This plan appealed to the committee, and upon the motion of U. S. Commissioner Isaac R. Hitt, the date June 23 was adopted as the Sunday for beginning the custom.

Meantime several subcommittees will be at work to see that all the available bells in churches and schools will be rung on that day and every other day during the continuance of the war and the proper publicity is given to the scheme throughout the city. Although the form of the prayer will be left to individuals, the committee enthusiastically and unanimously endorsed the suggestion of Rev. S. G. R. Pierce that the city

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VIENNA RIOTS THREATEN TO DEVELOP INTO REAL REVOLT

Political Crisis in Dual Monarchy Increased by Remoteness of Peace—Outbreaks Throughout Empire.

LONDON, June 15.—Reports received at Amsterdam from the German frontier say that furious rioting is going on in Vienna, according to the Daily Sketch.

Throughout Austria the outbreaks approach the size of a revolution, the advisers say.

The political crisis has been increased because of the outlook for immediate peace being bad.

TURKEY STARVING, U. S. REPORTS SHOW

"Turkey is actually starving because of the corruption of her own officials and the greed of Germany. Germany and Austria are not starving, but are having a hard time to feed themselves. Hungary is in better shape than either Germany or Austria. Bulgaria, so far as food is concerned, is suffering the least of all the countries covered."

These deductions by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are based on an exhaustive study of official reports, decrees, and press comment covering the central empire.

Permanent physical deterioration from lack of proper food, growth of tuberculosis, faults in food administration, profiteering, and breakdown of transportation are among the conditions noted by the report.

FRENCH REPORT ARTILLERY ACTIVE

PARIS, June 15.—Artillery fighting along various sectors of the Oise and Marne fronts, and patrol activity, was reported by the French war office today.

"Between Montdidier and the Oise, south of the Aisne, west of Rheims, and near Champlai and Beldy there was artillery activity," the communiqué said.

"French patrols took prisoners in the Champagne region."

LONDON, June 15.—"We took a few prisoners and three machine guns in successful night raids in the Villers-Bretonneux sector," Field Marshal Haig reported today.

GERMANS AIM TO STRAFE SAMMIES

American army men regarded today the slowing down of Teuton operations in the Montdidier-Noyon smash as marking the passing of a new crisis. But they warned that this is only one phase in a long-continued plan of offensive operations. The smash may be developed in this same region, further, but it is likely that the Teuton will now turn his attention elsewhere.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

Kaiser Loses Six Ships By Raid

First fruits of the submarine raid on this side of the ocean is the changing of Peru into a full-fledged belligerent on the side of the allies.

Peru broke off diplomatic relations with Germany nine months ago, but did nothing further until the U-boats came to this part of the world. Now she has seized six German vessels interned in Callao, among them three big passenger ships that make the finest sort of transport.

The tonnage seized is about equal to the total destroyed by the submarines off our coast, but the character of the seized ships is of immensely more value to the allies than the mixed bag of the U-boats.

Peru's action naturally directs attention to Chile, which has seventy-five fine German ships rusting in her ports. Sooner or later Chile may be expected to see the light.

DR. NASH FINED \$1,000 FOR HOARDING

One thousand dollars fine was imposed today by Justice Stafford on Dr. Francis S. Nash, medical director of the navy, who with Mrs. Caroline R. Nash, was indicted by the grand jury for food hoarding.

When arraigned Dr. Nash entered a plea of "nolle contendere," meaning that he does not intend to contend the issue, nor state whether he is guilty or not guilty.

District Attorney Laskey told the court that in view of the fact that the Food Administration had learned that 80 per cent of the food products found in Dr. Nash's house had been purchased prior to the declaration of the war with Germany and practically all of the remaining 20 per cent had been purchased by him prior to the passing of the food conservation act, he would recommend the acceptance of the plea of "nolle contendere" and the imposition of such a fine as the court might see proper in the case.

The information of the court District Attorney Laskey invited attention to the fact that he had filed today a libel asking for the condemnation of such of the food products mentioned in the indictment as were liable to seizure and sale, and had been informed by counsel for Dr. Nash that there would be no opposition to a judgment of condemnation of the goods.

Mr. Laskey also said that he found upon examination that Dr. Nash was solely responsible in this matter and that he therefore had withdrawn the charges against Mrs. Nash.

Scored by Wilson.
"If the people followed Dr. Nash's example the rich would get hold of all the food and there would be famine among the poor," said Clarence R. Wilson, food administrator (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

HELP WANTED—MALE

COLORED MAN, middle-aged, to serve in lunch. Apply at once, EMPIRE LUNCH, 1314 14th st. N. W.

This ad ran in The TIMES.

Mr. King, the proprietor, said: "I secured a man after advertising 3 days in THE TIMES."

Phone us your ads, Main 5260. Bill will be sent.

WILL PASS MILLIONS BY JULY 1, SAYS SEN. KIRBY

Chief of Staff in Initial Conference With Newspaper Men Says: Channel Is German Main Objective.

More than 800,000 men have now been sent over overseas, General March, chief of staff, announced today.

The announcement was made at the first of General March's series of Saturday afternoon conferences, at which he will outline conditions on the western front for the benefit of the American people.

That more than a million Americans will have been sent to France by July 1, was the statement of Senator Kirby, Arkansas, following the weekly meeting today between the Senate Military Committee and the War Council.

Four Drives Stopped.
In making his initial weekly talk to the War Department correspondents, the chief of staff revealed the cheering figures of 800,000.

He also declared that all four offensive drives by the Germans "have been stopped."

Reviewing the military situation from March 21 onward, March declared that "the activity now is toward Paris," but that the Channel ports, first, and Paris, second, constituted the obvious objectives of the foe.

"The four drives, starting March 21, April 9, May 27 and June 2, are all parts of a common scheme of an offensive," he said.

"The first being thirty-six miles in Flanders; the next thirteen miles in Flanders; the third, thirty-eight miles to the Marne, and the present, between five and one-half and six miles of this whole advance is the extent of the front which the allies have had to cover as a result of the German progress. The total stretching of the line from Rheims to the sea is sixty-six miles. In order to hold that extra line the allies had to have more troops than at the start."

Two Objectives.
"In these two drives there were two obvious objectives. The first was to reach the Channel ports thus compelling the English in shipping troops to go further out to sea making the journey longer and more dangerous."

"The second was Paris, which because of the sentimental attachment of the French for it was of strategic importance."

All these drives have been stopped.

"The last advance is more a straightening out of the German line than a military movement with a definite objective such as Paris. Along this line was a re-entrant angle form which could be made dangerous attacks on the Oise flanks. For this reason it was most advantageous for Germany to get the line straightened out."

Still Attacking.
"According to the latest information we had the Germans were still attacking west of Soissons endeavoring to straighten out along the general front."

The German advances, General March declared, have stretched the allied line an extra sixty-six miles. As a result of this, "the importance of getting the Americans over is pre-eminent. We have now passed the 800,000 mark in troop shipments overseas. The 800,000 troops include combatants, medical service, services in the rear—all the units which go to make up an army. Any announcement from the War Department will include all kinds necessary for the army."

The number of troops being sent across now he added is limited only by capacity of the boats to carry (Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

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